

REMARKS

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over *Granberg* (US2003/0112225A1) in view of *Gray* (U.S. Patent No. 5,440,629).

No mention was made in the Final Office Action of Claims 45-50. Applicant assumes the status of these claims are rejected, and requests consideration of the claims based on arguments provided below.

Summary of the Response

Claims 1-50 are pending.

Claims 3, 27 and 45 have been amended.

Detailed Remarks

Applicant requests consideration of the following remarks.

1. Claims 45-50

New Claims 45-50 were presented in the previous response to the Office Action. These claims were not examined in the Final Office Action. Applicant requests examination of these claims.

2. Response to Arguments in the Office Action

Applicant respectfully objects to the characterization in the Final Office Action of Applicant's arguments from the response to the First Office Action. The Final Office Action states "Applicant mainly argues that the references of record fails to teach having a collapsible middle portion so as to reduce the length of the device when the two segments are in a contracted position." This is not Applicant's argument. Specifically, Applicant is not arguing a "middle portion" or a "collapsible middle portion." Applicant is claiming two housing segments that are moveably coupled to move primarily along one axis between an extended and contracted position. There is no middle segment, or collapsing segment. FIGS. 1 and 2 of the invention illustrate one embodiment, where the

device reduces its length when a lower housing portion is slid over a region of an upper housing segment. These figures are illustrative of the claims, and they also show how the claimed invention is different than the cited references.

3. No Prima Facie Case for Obviousness Established

In order for a prima facie case for obviousness to be proper, the following must be established in making the rejection: (i) a suggestion, motivation or teaching to combine references; (ii) a reasonable expectation of success, and (iii) the prior art must teach all of the claimed invention. It is Applicant's position that none of these elements have been met by the rejections on record.

There simply is no suggestion to combine a "flip phone" as taught by *Gray* with a rectangular device having Venetian-blind style sliding input mechanism as taught by *Granberg*. Certainly, there is no motivation or suggestion to conclude that one could contract the *Granberg* device using the device of *Gray*, as *Gray*'s device teaches pivoting segments. If anything, *Granberg* and *Gray* combined *teach away* from the claimed invention. One skilled in the art would not look at the rigid housing construction of *Granberg*, with the extended display area, and consider folding it. Folding the device in *Granberg* would cause the display to break. Furthermore, the Venetian blind input mechanism of *Gray* does not contract or reduce the overall device length. There simply would be no means by which one skilled in the art could view *Granberg* and conclude that the housing could be made contractable.

As mentioned above, one would not expect any success in combining *Gray* and *Granberg*, as *Granberg* would break if it was operated like a flip phone. Display assemblies cannot under normal operation be folded.

Lastly, the combined references fail to teach all of the limitations of the claimed invention. The following discussions illustrate where limitations of the claimed invention are omitted.

4. Claims 1-44 Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over *Granberg* in view of *Gray*.

While Examiner's arguments and position have been considered, it is Applicant's position that *Gray* and *Granberg*, when combined or considered individually, fail to teach several limitations of the pending claims. example, Applicant takes note of the following arguments.

(a) Independent Claim 1: This claim includes the following limitations:

“a second segment moveably coupled to the first segment to move *primarily along one axis* between a contracted position and an extended position...” An example of such a motion is a sliding motion. *Gray* teaches a two housing segments that are pivotally connected. A device with a sliding housing segment is very different than a device with a pivoting housing segment.

“wherein the first input mechanism [on the second segment] overlays a portion of the display assembly [provided by the first segment] when the second segment is in the contracted position.” This should be read as one limitation, more so as it appears as one statement. While Applicant concedes that *Granberg* teaches an input mechanism positioned over the display assembly, *Granberg* does not teach that this is done when a second segment is in a contracted position.

(b) Claim 2: “display assembly includes a first section having a cross-section comprising a digitizer pad and a screen, and a second section comprising the digitizer pad without the screen, and wherein the portion of the display assembly that is overlaid by the first input mechanism includes the second section....”

The argument for making the rejection to Claim 2 is that “it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a first section having a cross-section comprising a digitizer pad and a screen, and a second section comprising the digitizer pad without the screen, and wherein the portion of the display assembly that is overlaid by the first input mechanism includes the second section. One of ordinary skill in the art would have realized that using a smaller display and a touch panel...would have enabled to reduce the cost of the device, etc.”

Applicant submits that this conclusion is without support in the references. Specifically, the Examiner is taking notice, and not relying on documentation. Applicant requests Examiner to substantiate the conclusion, as Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's conclusion.

First, none of the cited references show a display assembly in which a digitizer pad is extended without the display screen. Second, the claimed invention recognizes that many personal digital assistants (PDAs) use handwriting recognition as a mode of input. Often, a digitizer section is devoted for this function, and this digitizer section does not

produce display output. Applicant's invention includes recognizing that when such digitizer sections are not in use, they serve no benefit. As such, contracting over such sections provides benefit in that it reduces the overall size of the device's housing when the digitizer section is not in use. The realization and solution provided by Claim 2 is inventive, not motivation to combine.

(c) Claim 3: As amended, "the display assembly includes a character recognition section configured to immediately recognize and display a character entry corresponding to a stroke formed through contact with the character recognition section...."

None of the cited references teach stroke recognition. When the housing segments in Applicant's claimed invention are in the extended position, display area is provided to facilitate the user in entering strokes. But there is no need to keep the housing extended unless the user wishes to enter strokes, therefore the housing segments are moveable into the contracted position. The problem recognition and solution provided by this claim is inventive, and not taught by the cited references. For example, *Gray's* folding housing would not work to contract the housing where such a display assembly is provided. The pivoting structure would crack the display. In this respect, *Gray* teaches away from the claimed invention.

With regard to independent Claim 41, *Gray* does not teach or disclose a sliding motion between housing segments to affect a size of the mobile device.

(d) Claims 8-11, 13: These claims teach various ways to enable the two housing segments to move relative to one another primarily along one axis. It is Applicant's position that none of the references on record teach a slideable housing construction. In fact, only *Gray* uses multiple housing segments, and the segments are pivotally connected to one another. *Granberg's* teaching is of a single housing segment with the overlaid input mechanism.

(e) Claim 14: This claim includes the following limitation: "wherein the first segment is slideably coupled to the second segment". None of the references on record teach housing segments that slide with respect to one another, certainly not to affect an overall length of the device.

(f) Claims 16-18: These claims teach use of a midframe in the construction of the device with the moveable housing segments. None of the cited references teach a midframe.

(g) Independent Claim 19: Many of the arguments made above are repeated. In addition, Applicant takes note of the following limitation: "the second segment being positioned to overlay and reduce an area of the contact-sensitive display assembly that is accessible to contact when moved from the extended position to the contracted position." None of the cited references teach housing segments that can be moved into the contracted position for purpose of reducing the area of a contact-sensitive display assembly that is accessible to contact. As mentioned, the device of *Gray* cannot reduce display size when configured in the contracted position. *Granger* does not teach a device that can be reduced in length. The combination does not in any way teach the claimed invention.

(i) Claims 20-26: These claims include features discussed above. Applicant requests reconsideration of the rejection for reasons stated above.

(i) Independent Claim 27: The claimed invention corresponds to a first housing segment that slides with respect to a second housing segment. Again, none of the cited references teach a mechanism by which two housing segments are slid with respect to one another. *Gray*, for example, teaches a single housing (the input mechanism is not a housing segment) having one overall length.

(j) Claims 28-40: Arguments made in favor of allowing previously mentioned claims are repeated for these claims, as the subject matter is similar to previous dependent claims.

(k) Claims 41-50: Arguments in favor of allowing previously mentioned claims are repeated for these claims.

For reasons stated above, Applicant believes the application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. If there are any questions or comments that the Examiner wishes to direct to Applicant's attorney, the Examiner is invited to call Applicant's attorney at (408) 551-6632. The Patent Office is authorized to charge all unpaid fees to the deposit account 50-1914.

Submitted by,



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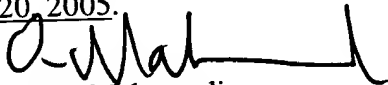
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